Non-Technical Descriptions

Henry County, Virginia

Only those map units that have entries for the selected non-technical description categories are included in this report.

Map Unit: 1B - Ayersville gravelly loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Ayersville is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 1C - Ayersville gravelly loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Ayersville is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is gravelly loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is FF. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 2B - Buckhall sandy loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Buckhall is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 2C - Buckhall sandy loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Buckhall is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 3E - Buffstat-Bugley complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit: 3E - Buffstat-Bugley complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Buffstat is a steep to very steep, deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is CC. This soil is not hydric.

Bugley is a steep to very steep, shallow, somewhat excessively drained soil. Typically the surface layer is channery silt loam about 2 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a very low available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is A. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 4B - Clifford sandy loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Clifford is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 4C - Clifford sandy loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Clifford is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 4D - Clifford sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Clifford is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 4E - Clifford sandy loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Clifford is a steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 4E - Clifford sandy loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit: 5A - Codorus loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Codorus is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 8 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is frequently flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 18 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is A. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 6A - Colvard fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Colvard is a nearly level to gently sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 12 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately rapid. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is occasionally flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is II. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 7B - Creedmoor fine sandy loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Creedmoor is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, shallow, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 11 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is very slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is KK. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 8A - Delanco loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Delanco is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, moderately well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 21 inches. The land capability classification is 2w. The Virginia soil management group is B. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 9B - Dyke loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Dyke is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is O. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 9C - Dyke loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Dyke is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is O. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 10A - Elsinboro fine sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Elsinboro is a nearly level to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a low shrink swell potential. This soil is rarely flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The land capability classification is 1. The Virginia soil management group is L. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 11A - Leaksville silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Leaksville is a nearly level to moderately sloping, moderately deep, poorly drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 9 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is slow. It has a low available water capacity and a high shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The land capability classification is 3w. The Virginia soil management group is KK. This soil is hydric.

Map Unit: 12C - Littlejoe silt loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Littlejoe is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 12D - Littlejoe silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Littlejoe is a moderately steep to steep, deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is silt loam about 10 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 13B - Mayodan fine sandy loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Map Unit: 13B - Mayodan fine sandy loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Mayodan is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 13C - Mayodan fine sandy loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Mayodan is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is fine sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a high available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 14B - Minnieville loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Minnieville is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is N. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 14C - Minnieville loam, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Minnieville is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is N. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 14D - Minnieville loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Minnieville is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is N. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 15C - Minnieville-Urban land complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit: 15C - Minnieville-Urban land complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Minnieville is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 6 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is N. This soil is not hydric.

Urban Land map unit consists of nearly level to moderately steep areas where more than 85 percent of the surface is covered by asphalt, concrete, buildings, or other impervious surfaces. Examples are parking lots, shopping centers, and industrial parts.

Map Unit: 16B - Orenda sandy loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Orenda is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is KK. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 17C - Orenda-Spriggs complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Orenda is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is KK. This soil is not hydric.

Spriggs is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 17D - Orenda-Spriggs complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

the surface layer is sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is KK. This soil is not hydric.

Spriggs is a moderately steep to steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 17E - Orenda-Spriggs complex, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit: 17E - Orenda-Spriggs complex, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Orenda is a steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderately slow. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is KK. This soil is not hydric.

Spriggs is a steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 4 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is JJ. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 18B - Stoneville loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Stoneville is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderately low content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 19 - Udorthents-Urban land complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Udorthents are nearly level to steep, deep, moderately well drained and well drained soils in areas where the soils have been disturbed during excavation and grading. Examples are commercial quarrying operations, source material extraction for highway construction, clay, and bricks.

Urban Land map unit consists of nearly level to moderately steep areas where more than 85 percent of the surface is covered by asphalt, concrete, buildings, or other impervious surfaces. Examples are parking lots, shopping centers, and industrial parts.

Map Unit: 20 - Udorthents, loamy

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Udorthents are nearly level to steep, deep, moderately well drained and well drained soils in areas where the soils have been disturbed during excavation and grading. Examples are commercial quarrying operations, source material extraction for highway construction, clay, and bricks.

Map Unit: 21B - Woolwine-Clifford complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Map Unit: 21B - Woolwine-Clifford complex, 2 to 7 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Woolwine is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Clifford is a gently sloping to moderately sloping, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 2e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 21C - Woolwine-Clifford complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Woolwine is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Clifford is a strongly sloping to moderately steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 7 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 21D - Woolwine-Clifford complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Woolwine is a moderately steep to steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 4e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Clifford is a moderately steep to steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 6e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 21E - Woolwine-Clifford complex, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Non-Technical Descriptions - Continued

Henry County, Virginia

Map Unit: 21E - Woolwine-Clifford complex, 25 to 45 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

Woolwine is a steep, moderately deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Clifford is a steep, very deep, well drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a moderate available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 7e. The Virginia soil management group is X. This soil is not hydric.

Map Unit: 22C - Woolwine-Urban land complex, 7 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

drained soil. Typically the surface layer is sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer has a moderate content of organic matter. The slowest permeability is moderate. It has a low available water capacity and a moderate shrink swell potential. This soil is not flooded and is not ponded. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of more than 6 feet. The land capability classification is 3e. The Virginia soil management group is V. This soil is not hydric.

Urban Land map unit consists of nearly level to moderately steep areas where more than 85 percent of the surface is covered by asphalt, concrete, buildings, or other impervious surfaces. Examples are parking lots, shopping centers, and industrial parts.

Map Unit: DAM - Dam

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

No description available for Dam.

Map Unit: W - Water

Description Category: Virginia FOTG

No description available for Water.
